RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1897.

THE DINGLEY MEASURE CHANGED ALMOST BE-YOND RECOGNITION.

IT IS REPORTED TO THE SENATE. THIS ACTION A SURPRISE TO SENA-TORS AND PUBLIC ALIKE.

RETRUACTIVE CLAUSE STRICKEN OUT BILL TO BE CALLED UP TUESDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT.

IT IS TO TAKE EFFECT JULY THE 1ST.

This, Instend of May 1st, as in the House Bill-Beer Tax Increased-Tax on Tea and Hides-Tobacco Schedule Changes-Sugar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.-The tariff bill was reported to the Senate today, to the surprise of senators and the public. When the Senate Finance Committee met to-day, the idea prevailed that the bill would be held in committee for | for use making running comments upon it. They going to vote with the Republicans, and was promptly taken. All the Republicans, with Senator Jones, of Nevada, voted for the motion, and all the Democrats voted against it, the vote standing

mittee say there is no statement to be made now as to the effect of the bill, it, or the reductions. When the bill is "It will raise revenue enough, was the comment of Senator Allison, assented to by Senator Aldrich. They estimated, however, that the increased reve-

gave notice that it would be called up on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

The date for it to take effect is made July 1, 1897, instead of May 1st, as provided in the House, and the words in the first paragraph, "or withdrawn for consumption," are stricken out. The sugar schedule is as follows:

SUGAR SCHEDULE.

ard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of scope above 87, and not above 88 defractions of a degree in proportion. Sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard in a process of refining, one and sixteen-

centrated melada, concrete and concenscope not more than 87 degrees, 75 per 40, and not more than 56 degrees, 4 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees, and not above 70 degrees, 8 cents per gallon, Ma-

unmanufactured, 10 per cent. ad valorem; saccharine, \$1 per pound, and 10 per cent, ad valorem.

Hides are transferred from the frelist, and the tax on beer is increased to \$1.44 per barrel until January 1, 1900, when

it is to be \$1.

RETROACTIVE CLAUSE KILLED. tariff bill is stricken from the Senate bill. The entire House provision relating following section substituted: "That, whenever any country, dependency, or Colony shall pay or bestow, directly or such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported been changed in condition by remanufacture or otherwise, there shall be addition to the duties otherwise imposed The net amount of all such bounties or crants shall be from time to time ascertained and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise, and for the assessment and collection of additional

duty on Hawaiian sugars as is imposed on sugars from other countries.

The lumber schedule is changed by adding after the word timber the words, "hewn, sided, or squared, and round timber," and the duty fixed at the rate of 1 cent per cubic foot, as in the House bill. The rate of \$2 per thousand on all sawed boards, etc., is retained, but when planed on one side the additional rate is made 35 cents, instead of 50 cents per thousand feet, board measure; when planed, tongue and grooved, the additional rate is made 70 cents per thousand feet, board measure, instead of \$1; if planed on two sides, and tongued and grooved, \$1.05

her thousand, instead of \$1.59. Shingles, 25 cents per thousand. Placed on the free list are poplar, and other pulp woods, heading bolts, stave

bolts, and railroad ties. TOBACCO AND CIGARS. Section 3368, Revised Statutes, relating to internal revenue taxes on tobacco, was changed to read as follows:

"Upon tobacco and snuff, manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or use, there shall be levied and collected the following taxes: On snuff, manufactured of tobacco, or any substitute for tobacco, or tonacco, or any substitute for ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, a tax of 8 cents per pound. And snuff flour, when sold or removed for use or consumption, shall be taxed fine-cut, cavendish, plug, or twist, cut or granulated, of every description; on toa condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying or curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without

the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all fine-cut, shorts, and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of 8 cents per pound." Section 2394 of the Revised Statutes is amended so as to read: "Upon eigars which shall be manufactured or sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufactured as the same shall be assessed and collected the following taxes. facturer thereof: On cigars of all de scriptions, made of tobacco or any sub-stitute therefor, \$3 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000."

TOBACCO IMPORTS. The House provisions for duties on imported tobacco have been stricken out, and the following duties inserted on imported tobacco: "Wrapper tobacco and ported tobacco: "Wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco, when mixed or packed with more than 5 per cent. (in weight) of wrapper tobacco, and all-leaf tobacco, the product of two or more countries or dependencies, when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, \$1.50 per packed together, if unstemmed, \$1.50 per packed together.

All other tobacco, manufactured or unnanufactured, not specially provided for

rate, 60).

Snuff and snuff flour, and manufacturers of snuff—House rate, 65; Senate rate, 40 cents per pound.

Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of alikinds—House, \$4.50 per pound, and 25 per cent, ad valorem; Senate, \$1 per pound, and 25 per cent, ad valorem.

and 25 per cent, ad valorem. A proviso is added that cigarettes of all kinds weighing less than four pounds per 1,000 shall pay a duty of \$3 per pound.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS. On cotton thread and carded yarns, warps and other forms, except spool-thread, the House rate was three-tenths of a cent per No. per pound on Nos.
exceeding 20. The Senate bill imposes
three-tenths of a cent per No. per
pound, in addition to the rate of 6 cents per pound on No. 20, on Nos. exceeding 20 and up to 80. The Senate bill makes the rate on No. 80 and above 10 per cent. Crochet, darning and embroidery cottons, on spools, are made to pay the same rate: as threads on spools, and it is provided that the duty shall in no case be as sessed on a less number of yards than is marked on the spools or reeis. The classification of cotton cloths is changed so that bleached valued at over 15, instead of 14 cents per square yard; dyed, stained, painted, or printed at over 1712 instead of 16, and not bleached, etc., at ever 121-2, instead of 12, are dutiable at 40 per cent. The rate on cotton-cloth, cents per square yard, and that exceeding 3 square yards to the pound is to pay 8 cents. The House duty of 8 cents per square yard and 30 per cent, on cloth of cotton or other vegetable fibre with more specific paragraph, putting the same rate on "cloth composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, silk, whether known as silk, striped sleeve linings, silk stripes, or otherwise," and it is provided that no such cloth shall pay less than

square yard and 20 per cent. The term cotton-cloth is defined mean all woven fabrics of cotton. and filling threads of which can counted by unravelling or other practica-

50 per cent. ad valorem. Cotton-cloth, filled or coated, is made 3 cents per

ber as a component material, instead of all such garments, are rated at 15 cents per pound and 50 per cent, and gloves

The rate on manufactures of cotton not specially provided for is raised from 40 to 45 per cent.

Many important changes were made in Many important changes the wool and woollen schedule.

In the metal schedule there is a reduction on tin-plates and tagger's tin from 11-2 cents to 14-10 cents. The provision 11-2 cents to 14-10 cents. The provision relieving this paragraph from the benefits

of a drawback is stricken out.

An ad valorem duty of 40 per cent, was fixed on mica, instead of the sliding

An ad valorem duty of 49 per cent, was fixed on mica, instead of the sliding scate provided in the House bill.

The House schedule on marble or onyx, which is 65 cents per cubic foot on the rough and \$1.10 on the sawed or dressed, is replaced by the following:

"Marble or onyx, in block, rough, or squared only, 55 cents per cubic foot; sawed or dressed, over two inches in thickness, \$1.10 per cubic foot; slabs or paving tile of same, containing not less than four superficial inches, if not more than one inch in thickness, 12 cents per superficial foot; more than one and not more more than one half inches thick, 15 cents; more than one half inches thick, 15 cents; more than one half and not more than two inches, 15 cents; rubbed in whole or part, 3 cents per foot additional."

Agricultural products:

Beans are reduced from 50 to 40 cents per bushel; hay from 34 to 33.50 per ton; hops from 15 to 12 cents per pound. Dried ness changed from 1 cent per pound to

the Hawaijan reciprocity clause is strick- 20 cents per bushel. Evergreen seedlings en out, the effect being indirectly to abrogate the treaty and impose the same duty on Hawaiian and impose the same per thousand. Articles in this paragraph not specifically

provided for are changed from 30 to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Potatoes are reduced from 25 to 20 cents per bushel, flaxseed or linseed from 30 to 25 per bushel, and seeds of all kinds not ifically provided for from 40 to 25 per

Herrings, pickled or salted, one half of 1 cent per pound, instead of 1 cent; her-rings, fresh, one fourth of 1 cent, instead of 1 cent per pound.

There are numerous changes in the

visions in regard to fruits. Apples, peaches, and other edible fruit, when dried, are reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound, and berries are stricken from the dutiable list. Pineapples, preserved in their own juice. 25 per cent.

served in their own fuice. 25 per cent.

Oranges, lemons, and other citrus fruits are placed at 1 per cent., instead of three-quarters of 1 cent., as provided in the House bill. All provisions of the House bill relating to citrus fruits are stricken out, as is also the House paragraph in regard to orange- and lemonpeels. For this last paragraph a substitute is provided, containing the same tute is provided, containing the same rates as the House bill, but making a

slightly different classification. The rates on rice were generally reduced, putting cleaned rice at 11-2 cents per pound, instead of 2 cents; uncleaned rice at eight-tenths of a cent, instead of 11-4 cents; rice flour one-fourth, instead of 1-2 a cent per pound.

FLAX, HEMP, ETC.

Flax, not hackled or dressed, is reduced from 1 cent to 3-4 of a cent per pound, and hackled or "dressed linen" flax from 3 cents to 21-2 cents per pound. flax from 2 cents to 21-2 cents per pound. Tow of flax is changed so as to provide for a straight duty of 1 cent per pound. Hemp and tow of hemp are reduced from \$55 to \$20 per ton, and hackled hemp from \$50 to \$40 per ton. Considerable additions were made to the paragraph relating to cables and cordage. These include tampico fibre, and manilla and s'sal grass, all of which are made dutiable at 1 cent per pound.

per pound.

There is an increase in the duty on threads made from yarn finer than five lea or number of from 5-8 to 3-4 of a cent per pound, additional for each lea or No. The paragraph in regard to yarns made of flax tow is changed from ad valorem to specific rates, and a duty of 6 cents per pound provided for single yarns in the gray, made of flax, hempor ramie, not finer than 8 lea or No., finer than 8 lea or No., finer than 8 lea or No., and not finer than 89 lea, 40 per cent.; finer than 89 lea or No. 15 per cent. There is also a substitute for paragraph 329, in regard to flax gill netting, which provides that this netting, and also nets, webs, and seines, shall pay the same duty per pound The paragraph in regard to yarns seines, shall pay the same duty per pound as is imposed on the thread, twine, or cord of which they are made, and an additional duty of 20 per cent.

Floor mattings are reduced when valued at not exceeding 10 cents per yard from 8 to 4 cents per square yard; valued at exceeding 10 cents, to 8 cents per square yard, with the 25 per cent. stricken off. There is a provision added

in regard to woven fabrics composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, which provides that where those articles weigh four ounces or more per square yard and contain not more than sixty threads to the square inch, there shall be a duty of 3-4 of a cent per pound; where they contain not more than 120 threads to the inch. 3 cents per pound; where they contain not more than 180 threads to the inch, 19 cents, and in addition, all the foregoing, 30 per cent. ad valorem. There is a provision added that none of the articles covered in this paragraph shall pay a less rate duty than 50 per cent., except fabrics weighing less than four ounces per square

weighing less than four ounces per square yard, which are to pay only 35 per cent.

All manufactures under this schedule not specifically provided for are reduced from 50 to 45 per cent.

A duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem is imposed on plows, harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, planters, mow-

reapers, agricultural drais, planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, and cotton gins.

Peanuts, or ground-peag, unshelled, one half of 1 cent per pound; shelled, 1 cent per pound. This is a reduction of ½ a cent. ADDITIONS TO FREE LIST.

The following additions are made to the House free list: Fish, except salmon, caught in the great lakes or other fresh waters by or for citizens of the United States.

Tropical fruit plants for propagation. Lemon, lime, and orange juices. Loadstones. Oranges and lemon peels, not preserved.

Railroad ties. There is a new paragraph in regard to coal-tar, which continues on the free list. It reads as follows:

Coal-tar, crude, pitch of coal-tar, and products of coal-tar, known as crossote oil, benzel, naphthaline, xylol, phenol, and cresol." DINGLEY MUM.

Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, of the House, was asked to-night for his opinion concerning the amendments to the tariff bill. Mr. Dingley said that he had not been able to read the amendments carefully, and the core to make any criticism of did not care to make any criticism of the policy of the Senate Committee.

ROMEYN AGAINST RAMFORD.

harges of Untruthfulness-Possibly Another Court-Martial.

ATLANTA, GA., May 4.—Captain Henry Romevn has filed charges against Lieutenant Frank Ramford, the young officer who was reported to be engaged to Miss Romeyn. The charges are based on Ram-ford's denial of the engagement. He authorized the publication of a statement in the Constitution to the effect that he had never been engaged to Miss Romeyn. This denial Captain Romeyn denounced as a deliberate falsehood, and the charges which he has filed against Ramford are based on the alleged untruthfulness of the assertion. The charges have been forwarded to Washington, with a list of wit-nesses. If a court-martial is ordered, it will prove more sensational than the one

Captain Romeyn has been appointed by the Chilean Government to take charge of its exhibit at the Nashville Exposition. His daughter, Miss Nina Romeyn, has gone to the exposition, and has taken charge of the exhibit, in her father's absence. Captain Romeyn will be retired in three weeks, and will go at once to his new post of duty. He was appointed on the recommendation of one of the highest ranking officers in the army.

be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind-colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bot-

HIGHEST SOCIETY PEOPLE PERISH IN FLAMES.

CHARITY BAZAAR TAKES FIRE IT BURNS LIKE TINDER, AND IN A

FEW MINUTES COLLAPSES.

PANIC AT THE FIRST ALARM. TERRIBLE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

AMONG HIGH AND LOW.

OVER A HUNDRED LIVES LOST. Nearly Two Hundred Persons In jured-Awful Details of the Disaster-Anxiety Throughout the City-Theatres Closed.

PARIS, May 4.-Fire broke out at 4 o'clock this afternoon in a crowded charity bazaar in the Rue Jean-Gogon, at which the Duchesse d'Uzes and other well-known patronesses were present. Many people were burned to death, and there was a terrible panic, during which a number of persons were injured,

The building in which the fire broke out was a temporary structure of wood. The flames were first discovered above the stall occupied by the Duchesse d'Uzes. and while the place was densely crowded. The bazaar is an annual function. presided over by the leaders of Parisian-American society.

The managers of the bazaar had arranged the stalls, etc., so as to represent a street of old Paris, and it was opened yesterday. The proceeds of the sales at each were devoted to a separate charity. The stalis were presided over by Mme. Fevrier, the wife of General Fevrier, the Marquise de l'Aigle, Mme, Macobs, Baronne La Lucette, the Marquise de St. Michel, the Duchesse d'Uzes, Mme, Ignotte, the Baronne de St. Didler, the Comtesse d'Salaynska, the Marquise le Couestier, the Marquise d'Argence, the Duchesse d'Alencon, a member of the Orleans family; Mme. d'Arlu, Mme. Bolsseaux, the Earonne de Schickler, Mme. Moreau, the Marquise Costa de Beauregard, her Royal Highness the Duchess de Vendome, the Marquise de Maison, and the Comtesse de Grefful, nes La Rochefou-

The Dowager Duchesse d'Uzes is of the most prominent women in France, and is said to have provided 2,000,000 francs for the propaganda of General Boulanger. The young Duchesse d'Uzes is a daughter of the late Duc de Chaines. She was married in Paris on January 19, 1894, in the chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, where she was edu-cated. The Duc d'Uzes is the Premier Duke of France, the creation of his title dating back to 1565. Further details just obtained show

that before the firemen could arrive the roof of the bazaar crushed in, burying numbers of those who had been unable to make their egress from the building. Very soon after the alarm was given assistance was hurried to the burning and effective help was rapidly organized between the firemen and the

reasonable promptness, the whole wooden structure was bazing before the firemen could approach the bazaar. The goof and almost the whole building col apsed, failing upon the unfortunate people, many of whom are supposed to have previously succumbed to the stifling smoke. In spite of the efforts of the firemen, some time elapsed before the charred bodies could be pulled from the smoking and burning mass of debris covering the spot which but a short time efore had been the scene of so much gayety.

OVER A HUNDRED DEAD.

OVER A HUNDRED DEAD.

The Prefect, M. Lepine was one of the first officials to reach the scene, and he directed the operations for the recovery of the bodies and distributed the injured among various houses in the vicinity. In the mean while, the pumps played on the burning ruins. As inquiries became more numerous and pressing, it was seen that the death-rate would be much higher than was at first estimated. The police officials this evening say they believe it to be certain that the number of deaths will exceed 199, recalling the terrible fire at the Opera Comique.

Among the injured are the Duchess de la Torre, the Princess Kotchonbuy, the Viscomtesse d'Avenale, and Mesdames Moreau, Du Broull, Malezieuk, Eugene, Challemel, Recamier, and St. Didier. The missing who are supposed to be dead include General Meunier, the Marchioness de Galift, the Duchess d'Alencon, the Countesses de Mun and St. Perier, the Marchionesse de Flores, the Viscountess Hunol Hoistein, the Baroness Mackan, wife of the leader of the Progressists in the Chamber of Deputies, and Mme, Morlaune Lamon, her son, and four daughters. One hundred corpses have been laid out in the Palais de l'Industrie. It is believed that another hundred are beneath the ruins.

The building was erected in the filmsiest manner, the nudity of the scaffolding inside being concealed by tapestry hangings of the most inflammable material. Moreover, there was only one exit. The bazaar was in full swing, when suddenly, about 4 o'clock, the cry of fire rose in the quarter where the kinematograph was being exhibited. One of the survivors tells to the correspondent of the Associated Press his experience:

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

"The place was crammed full of people.

clated Press his experience:

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

"The place was crammed full of people, and the heat was stiffing. Being very uncomfortable, my friends and I determined to leave, but somehow we could not make much headway through the throng toward the door. I lagged a little behind, when on a sudden the shout of fire was raised, Instantly all was commotion.

"We tried to keep cool, but the rush from behind forced us forward, and we were separated. Then I tried to work my way back, but I was carried off my feet, and carried backward and forward in the swaying crowd. I lest my hat, and then my coat was torn off, and then my waistoat. All this happened in a few seconds.

"Immediately the full extent of the calamity dawned upon us all. The flames spread with starting rapidity through the whole building, which rumbled like a living furnace, but the uproar of the conflagration could not drown the groans and cries of the agonized crowd. Gradually I found myself pushed back against the wall of the building, and finally succeeded in scrambling through an opening made by some of those who were near me. Two seconds later I would have been a victim, for hardly had I struggled through the THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

THE DEAD IN HEAPS. The dead were piled in heaps, especially near the exit, where the charred remains were five feet deep arms, legs, and skulls mingled in leastricable confusion. In some cases only the trunks remained, with no vestige of clothing on any of the bodies.

with no vestige of clothing on any of the bodies.

"The firemen arrived at 6, and a company of infantry followed, to clear the ruins and search for corposes. The news spread like wlidfire. All the Cabinet Ministers now in Paris went immediately to the, scene. Hundreds of equipages streamed along the Champs d'Elysees, their occupants, with anxious and tearstained faces, inquiring for relatives. There were many heartrending scenes of grief and despair. Cabinet Ministers, ambassadors, noblemen, and members of the highest social and financial circles were side by side with the lowlest and the poorest, anxiously inquiring for missing relatives.

About thirty were saved by Pere Ambroise and Pere Bailly, who helped them over a wall with a ladder to the printingroom of the newspaper Lacroix. The staff of the Hotel Du Palais lent valuable assistance, and saved 150 persons through a barred window overlooking the bazaar, where while the hotel employées were cutting away the bars, they saw three persons burned to death.

Policemen, their hands covered with gloves, have been deputed by the Prefect of Police to pick out the portions of remains and wrap them in pieces of cloth, to be transferred in ambulances to the Palais de l'Industries.

Palais de l'Industries. GHASTLY SPECTACLE.

GHASTLY SPECTACLE.

The remains present a horrible spectacle of limbs burned and twisted. On all sides can be seen stretchers piled with mutilated corpses, skulls split open and brains exuding. Just behind a heap of corpses lies alone the body of a woman. The face is downward, the head burned, the brain exposed, and from the empty socket of the right eye the brains are slowly oozing. The arms and legs were burned off. A little further off is the body of another woman, nude, the body torn open, and the head missing. It is a ghastly sight.

The building was constructed about six months ago. At the time it was remarked that it would burn like matchwood. The interior was divided into shops a la "old Paris," constructed of prettily painted canvas.

The Duchesse d'Alencon, sister of the Austrian Empress, is among the injured, the list of whom includes the Duchesse d'Uzes, the Comiesse Savigny, and Mmle, de la Boulaye. In the streets adjacent to the bazaar were long lines of sumptuous equipages. Most of these returned empty; their owners were dead. Others were seen moving off with the occupants injured in head or limb, in many cases with faces streaming with blood.

The search in the debris will continue all night. It appears that the fire originated on the left side of the bazaar. The illuminating apparatus of the kinematograph exploded, and set fire to the Turkish curtains and hangings.

The whole of the highest society in Paris is in a horrible pell-mell, a prey to the deepest despair, husbands seeking and calling for wives, and fathers seeking and calling for daughters.

TEMPORARY MORGUE. The Duchesse d'Alencon, sister of the

mue to be raised from beer would be \$13,000,000, and from tea \$16,000,000.

SIN WEEKS DEBATE.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, said be thought there would be about six weeks' debate on the bill. Several sections in the last part of the Dingley bill, which were re-enacted in the present law, are stricken out. This will have the effect of clare wrapper tobacco, as used in this act stricken out. This will have the effect of clare wrapper tobacco which advantages on the bill are, of course, parisan. Seme features are very ment of the Dingley bill. The next never in the beautiful to the committee any the sub-committee of the committee any the sub-committee of the committee any particulars, to comment and the Democrates condemn it, though member and the Democrates condemn it, though member and the Democrates condemn it, though member and the Democrates condemn it, through member and the proposed of color of the base and the Democrates and the Democrates and the Democrates condemn it, through member and the Democrates condemn it, through member and the Democrates condemn it, TEMPORARY MORGUE.

Midnight.—Owing to the difficulty of continuing the search, for the ournoses of identification, by the light of torches and candles, the Palais de l'industrie has been cordoned by the police, who are watching the bodies. The wounded are now known to number at least 180. Madame Flores, wife of the Spanish Consul, expired at the Hospital Beaujon, where there are several others injured. M. Faure has visited the hospital and the Palais de l'Industrie to pay his respects to the dead. Further identifications believed to be certain are as follows: The Comtesse Mirimel, the Comtesse Broderville, M. Victor Cosselin, Sister Leonie Guillaume, and Mesdames Haussmann and Schulmberger. The other names must still be accepted with reserve, but at 11 o'clock the Duchess d'Alencon had not yet returned home. The Duke was slightly injured.

Many Americans, English, and other

jured. Many Americans, English, and other foreigners were among the stali-holders, but it is impossible as yet to ascertain the names of all the victims.

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ADDITIONS TO THE DEAD.

May 5.-1:20 A. M.-It is stated that
General Menieur has died of his injuries.

To the list of those dead must be added
the following: The Comtesse Humolstein,
the Marquise de Matson, Madame Ventimesnile, Madame Hoskier, wife of the
well-known Russian banker: Madame
Poitevin, Madame Jacques Hausmann, the
daughter of M. Chevailay, and Mile Mandat Grancey.

Among the badly injured are: The
Duchess de la Torre, the Countesse Roancey, the Count Montclaire, the Count Devisin, Mesdames Macedo, Recamier, De
Laume, Hister, Edouard, Andre, de la
Tour, Dupin, and Malezioux and M. Lefebvre.

febvre.

THE WAR TO BE STOPPED. Greek Cabinet Said to Have Reached That Conclusion.

LONDON, May 4.- The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Ministers of War and of the Interior bave returned from Pharsalos and made their report to the Cabinet. It is understood that as the result of their inquiry the war will be discontinued. CABINET CONCILIATORY.

ATHENS, May 5 .- It is now denied that an officer has been appointed to suc ceed Colonel Vassos in command of the Greek forces in Crete. This is inter-preted here as a prelude to the recall of the Greek troops from the island, and as proof of the conclusiony intentions of

the new Cabinet.
Colonel Vassos has been appointed to succeed Colonel Manos, who has been in command of the Greek forces operating in Enirus. Ex-Minister Metaxes replaces General Macras, and Major Constanting has been recalled from Crete and appointed chief of Prince Constantine's MUSTAPHA DEGRADED.

LONDON, May 4.—The correspondent to the Standard at Constantinople says: Mustapha Pasha, commander at Jan has arrived here under escort. It is be-lieved that he has been degraded and will be court-martialled.

be court-martialled.

"According to Edhem Pasha's report, the Greek army consists, apart from mountaineers, of a mere conglomeration of plough-boys, ship-boys, brigands, pick-pockets, and everything except soldiers."

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, May 4.—A royal proclamation was gazetted this evening, enjoining upon all British subjects strict neutfality in the war between Turkey and Greece. POWERS TENDER INTERVENTION. LONDON. May 5.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that the foreign ministers have tendered the intervention of the Powers to Greece, but that the government has reserved

its reply.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Pharsalos, dated Monday, says it is rumored in the Greek camp that peace will shortly be proclaimed. ANOTHER CABINET STORY.

LONDON, May 5.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says: "The Cabinet sat till daybreak (Tuesday) hearing

THR

the blazing roof fell in.

"I cannot describe the struggle for life which ensued. No words can depict the which ensued. No words can depict the harve upon it, like a hideous nightmare. The whole thins was over in tweete minimutes, and nothing remained but the charred and biackened ruins of the bazara."

THE TRACT.

MUTINY AT THE CONVICT FARM. One Negro Shot by Guards-Another

Gets Away. What appears to have been a well-or-ganized mutiny broke out on the State farm yesterday afternoon, but was

promptly suppressed. Twenty-four convicts, in the charge o Guards Quarles, Hudgens, and Tucker, vere detailed to weed the tobacco plantbed, which is on the south side of the river, on ground which is leased from Mr. Daniel Tucker for the cultivation of corn and tobacco. All through the morning the gang had worked with alacrity, and their demeanor did not in any way arouse suspicion.

ATTACK UPON THE GUARD. During the dinner hour the men were allowed the usual license, and conversed freely. Immediately after the midday meal Riddick Christmas, a burly negro, approached Guard Hudgens ostensibly to ask a favor, but when he came close to him he spit a large quantity of tobacco-juice in his face, at the same time seizing the rifle which the guard carried, and attempted to wrest it from him. A desperate struggle ensued, which was, how-ever, ended by a shot from Guard ever, ended by a shot from Guard Quaries, which penetrated the negro's right shoulder, causing him to relinquish his grasp. A second shot from the same rifle went clean through Christmas's ankle, and Guard Hudgens, who had by this time wiped the tobaccojuice out of his eyes, shot and wounded the convict in the left buttock.

As soon as Christmas made his assault on the guard several of the gang broke

on the guard several of the gang broke for freedom, but the sound of the first shot acted like magic, and brought them all to a standstill, save one, James Mal-lory, who made good his escape, under

over of the prevailing excitement.

The wounded man was carried to the hospital connected with the State farm, hospital connected with the State farm, where the buliets were probed for, but none were located. The shot in the ankie appears to have passed clear through the joint. The guards were armed with Winchester repeating rifles, loaded with buckshot. The weapons had been tested at a distance of eighty yards, and the shot had passed through half-inch boards. They will repeat six times.

MULTINY CAREFULLY PLANNED. MUTINY CAREFULLY PLANNED.

Superintendent Lynn praises very highly the coolness and bravery of the guards, who succeeded in holding all the gang who succeeded in holding all the gang except Mallory, and returning them safely to the farm. He is of the opinion that the mutiny had been carefully planned to take place after dinner, when the river was high and all other conditions favorable for a successful breakaway. The Superintendent says he has frequently tried to impress on his grards the absolute necessity of shooting when a prisoner attempts to escape. Very few such object lessons, he thinks, would effectually break up these attempts, which have grown somewhat frequent of late. A reward of \$50 has been offered for Mallory.

lory. Edddick Christmas was received into Riddick Christmas was received into the penitentiary from Norfoik county for malicious assault. He had almost served his term when he escaped from Hanover road, but he was soon afterwards caught in North Carolina, and a year was added to his sentence.

James Mallory, who escaped, was received at the penitentiary, March 13th, from Allegaany county, to serve twelve months for malicious shooting.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Former Maryland Bank Man A Former Maryland Bank Man Indicted.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Edward Hoff- be able to clear himself to-day. There by the United States grand jury to-day by the United States grand jury to-day for alleged embezzlement from the Peoples' National Bank, of Hagerstown. Hoffman was formerly assistant cashier and teller of the bank, and it is said that he obtained between \$15,000 and \$20,000 of the bank's money. Two indictments were found against him. Hoffman left Hagerstown some months ago, but returned recently. His friends say he can satisfactorily explain his transactions with the bank. It is stated that he will willingly come here to stand trial, and that he can readily furnish \$60,000 ball to answer the charges.

APPROPRIATED CIGARS, ETC.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 4.—As a result of the investigations made by the Attorney-General into the conduct of the State Dispensary, it is likely that some arrests will be made to-morrow of prominent officials. The charge against them is that they appropriated to their own use clgars, lemons, etc., which were seized along with certain liquors alleged to have been illegally shipped into the State. They will also be charged with using themselves, and giving to friends, contraband liquors which belonged rightfully to the State. The Attorney-General will not state whom he will arrest, but rumor connects the name of an ex-commissioner and a prominent clerk with threatened arrests. pensary Officiale.

JOE PATCHEN SOLD.

His Owner a Chicago Man-He Fetches \$15,000.

CHICAGO. May 4.—About 6.000 people were present to-day when the Splan-Newgass sale opened. The main attraction was the sale of the black pacing stallion, Joe Patchen, 2:03. The opening bid was \$3,000, and from that the price was steadily advanced until \$15,000 was bid, and the famous pacer was knocked down at that figure to C. M. Marks, a wealthy shoeman of Chicago and not known as a horseman.

SOUTHERN R'Y TRAIN WRECK. Two People Reported Killed and Others Wounded.

KNOXVII.LE, TENN., May 4.—Passenger Train No. 2, on the Southern railway, was wrecked and turned over to-night near Einf City, 100 miles from Knoxville. Two people are reported killed and others wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Cabinet was in session to-day almost two hours, this being by far the longest session held since the induction of the present administration. The members of the Cabinet were unusually reticent after it was over, but there is good ground for the belief that among the subjects discussed were the changes in the civil-service regulations, concerning which the President has had two extended conferences with the members of the Civil-Service Commission.

Wirelets Still Warm.

London.—Oscar Wilde is still in Reading prison, but he will be released on the 18th or 19th of this month.

Washington.—The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Webster Davis, of Missouri, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Natchez, Miss.—The Concordia parish (La.) planters are becoming more reassured at the outlook, and some of them have begun to move their working stock back, for the purpose of resuming plant-

ing operations.

Capetown.—The Secretary of Agriculture has announced to the House of Assembly that the rinderpest has broken out in Aliwainorth and at Bugersdorph, and that there is every prospect that it will sweep the Colony to the coast.

Washington.—In the executive session of the Senate the nomination of Thomas R. Furnell to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina, came up, but on the objection that a life officer should receive more con-sideration than was possible at the time, it went over.

ARREST OF CRAWFORD

REAL ESTATE AGENT CHARGE

LENT MONEY FOR MRS. PEYRONDET.

action Was Entirely Regular, and That He Will Be Able to Prove Mis

George E. Crawford, a real estate as who has been doing business in this cit; for the past twenty-three years, was arrested last night on the charge of stealing \$3,300 from Mrs. Catharine Peyronnet, of No. 316 west Marshall street, and 19 locked up in the Third police-station

awaiting a hearing in the Police Court this morning. The warrant was sworn out by Mrs. Peyronnet early yesterday, and Mr. Crawford not being in the city, Sergeant Orange went up to his home, near Gles Allen, in Hanover, and served the paper on him there, bringing him back to the city on the 7 o'clock train.

BAIL WAS REFUSED.

The couple repaired at once to the Third Station, where Mr. Crawford was heid. He sent for Mr. Louis Wenden-burg to act as counsel for him, and the attorney immediately had Justice Crutch-field and Commonwealth's-Arizarney Richneid and Commonwealth's-Artorney Richardson sent for, with a view to obtaining ball for his client. Both officials responded promptly, but after a consultation decided that it would be inadvisable to ball Mr. Crawford until after the election decided that it would be inadvisable to ball Mr. Crawford until after the election of the consultation dence is heard in court this morning. The real estate man was the reupon incarcerated in a cell, where he spent the night. Shortly after being put in the cell Mr. Crawford was called upon by a Dispatch man, who questioned him as to the cause of his arrest. At first he declined to discuss the matter at all, but finally consented to an interview. He said in the outset that there was nothing in the outset that there was nothing in the case that reflected on him, explaining that he had only done what every real estate man frequently does—made loans for his patrons.

THE HUSBAND'S EXECUTOR. From what could be learned last night, seems that Mr. Crawford was agent It seems that Mr. Crawford was agent for years for Mr. L. F. Peyronnet, husband of the lady who is prosecuting him, and at his death Mr. Peyronnet made him his executor. He wound up the afairs of his estate, and then continued to act as agent for the widow. About five years ago, or possibly longer, he loaned \$3,300 of Mrs. Peyronnet's gloney to two men (negroes), named Banas, on a farm that he soli them in Charles City county. The loan was secured by notes backed by a second mortgage on the property, and the interest was paid regularly until last January, when the Banks brothers last January, when the Banks brothers defaulted in their payments.

THREATENED TO PROSECUTE. THREATENED TO PROSECUTE.

Then it was that Mrs. Peyronnet begans to investigate matters. She placed her affairs in the hands of Lawyer John B. Gayle, who had several interviews with Mr. Crawford, resulting in his threatening to have him arrested if the money was not forthcoming, the inference being that he suspected Mr. Crawford of collusion with the Bankses.

Mr. Crawford did not visit his place of business after this threat was made, but explained this to the reporter last night by the statement that he had been in the country showing a prespective purchaser a piece of property.

ce of property NO FEARS OF CONVICTION.

his ability to bring the Banks brothers into court, as the Tax-Collector of Charles City called on him some time ago and told him that the negroes had left the property and gone away from Charles City.

Mrs. Payround Court of the Banks brothers in the property and gone away from Charles City. Mrs. Peyronnet could not be seen last night, and hence her statement could not

MR. PIZZINI'S STATEMENT. MR. PIZZINI'S STATEMENT.

Mr. W. B. Pizzini, the junior member of the firm of George E. Crawford & Co., was seen, though, by the Dispatch representative, and whilst deeply regretting the unfortunate position of his partner, he could throw no light upon the subject whatever, as the transactions between Mr. Crawford and Mrs. Peyronnet were all had with Mr. Crawford in person and some years previous to Mr. Pizzini's entrance in the firm. Mr. Pizzini referred to the fact that Mr. Crawford was the executor of Mr. Peyronnet, and said he presumed that the arrest grew out of transactions connected with the executorship or subsequent

ed with the executorship or subsequent

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